FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA COMMISSIONS DISCUSS VARIOUS TOPICS

Telecommunications Conference

LD042322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Delegations from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Cuba, and Poland are participating in the sixth conference of the technical services of the commissioning administration of the CEMA member-states' Commission for Cooperation in Communications, which has begun in Borkowo, near Kielce. The subject of the meeting is the organization and maintenance of the telecommunications network and cooperation in improving the quality and reliability of the communications system.

Nonferrous Metal Committee

LD032123 Warsaw PAP in English 1758 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 -- A four-day meeting of the CMEA Standing Committee for Cooperation in the Industry of Non-Ferrous Metals started in Warsaw today to review matters ensuing from the former, extraordinary CMEA session as well as issues of scientific-technological and economic cooperation in processing scraps and discards containing rare and precious metals. It is expected that appropriate agreements sn cooperation will be signed. The opening of the meeting was attended by Poland's permanent representative to CMEA, Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

Food Commission

LD032135 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK) -- The Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Food Industry of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) opened its 46th session here today, to discuss the fulfillment of tasks arising from the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CMEA member states up to the year 2000.

Taking part in the three-day session are delegations from 11 countries and Democratic Yemen, attending as observer.

In his address, Czechoslovak deputy premier and Czechoslovakia's representative in CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek said inter alia that ensuring a high standard of nutrition while raising self-sufficiency in food production remains the joint task of all CMEA member states.

The participants will discuss a draft agreement on cooperation in introducing new biotechnological methods in the food industry.

Considerable attention will be paid to cooperations in the use of robots, microprocessors and automated control systems in the food industry. The participants will also review the results of scientific-technological cooperation in 1981-85.

Later in the day, the heads of delegations held consultations on the main directions of scientific-technological progress in the food industry of CMEA member states up to the year 2000.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman spoke of the present state of production and technology in the Czechoslovak food industry. He said inter alia that compared with the world technological standards, Czechoslovakia has attained results in the most important kinds of livestock products, which are close to Europe's best, particularly as regards labour productivity and power consumption. However, he said, the standard of equipment and technology used in the sugar and malt industries and breweries lagged behind world standards.

BALKAN COOPERATION COMMITTEES MEET IN SOFIA

AU130623 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The meeting of the representatives of the committees for Balkan understanding and cooperation ended in Sofia yesterday. The participants comprised boris Velchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Understanding and Cooperation with Balkan Countries; Ioannis Michalopoulos, chief secretary of the Greek Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation; Alexandru Balaci, from the Romanian Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation; Miodrag Kurdic, member of the Board of the Yugoslavian League for Peace, Independence, and Equal Rights Between Peoples; and members of the bureau of the Bulgarian Committee. There was a mutual exchange of information on the activities of the national committees, which help to strengthen peace, understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in the Balkans on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, and the inviolability of the state frontiers, in order to further stabilize the political situation in the Balkans and to turn the Balkan peninsula into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, an example of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social orders. The representatives of the committees and the league welcomed the support of their countries for the various initiatives and concrete proposals, including the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and throughout the world, for eliminating the risk of nuclear war; for disarmament, detente and the strengthening of international security; and for mutually beneficial relations beteen states based on equal rights. They welcomed this support all the more for the fact that these efforts of peace-loving mankind are encountering fierce resistance from the reactionary forces. Alarming examples of this in recent times are the U.S. nuclear tests and the completely unjustified U.S. attack on the sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At the meeting concrete ways and forms were discussed for stimulating bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the committees and the league.

IPU TO HOLD NEXT CONFERENCE IN BUCHAREST

AU021148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bonn (AGERPRES) 2/6/1986 -- During the last session in plenum of the sixth interparliamentary conference on Problems Related to Security and Cooperation in Europe, Romanian chief delegate, Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, highlighted his country's deep attachment to the achievement of security and cooperation on the continent, as well as the imperative need for the parliamentarians in European states, the USA and Canada to further their sustained efforts for the fulfillment of that in this session. He also extended the invitation that the seventn interparliamentary conference hold its proceedings in Bucharest in 1989 -- the year when the Interparliamentary Union will celebrate it centennial -- to underscore, in this way too, the organization's contribution to the promotion of all-European dialogue. The participants received the Romanian delegation's proposal with ovations. On their behalf, the president of the conference Dr. Philipp Jennifer, expressed warm thanks to Romania for offering to venue the proceedings of the European interparliamentary foruom in Bucharest.

ASLLANI ATTENDS IRRIGATION PROJECT INAUGURATION

AU020845 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA) -- One of the actions undertaken over the recent months and which was successfully crowned in the District of Shkoder in the context of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, is the construction of the second stage of the irrigation project of Mbishkoder provided with water by the Lake of Vau I Dejes hydropower station. The important tasks of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia became inspiration to commission this project ahead of schedule. A great volume of work was carried out applying the method of undertaking in a difficult terrain. This project increases the irrigation capacity in 1500 hectares and improves it in 5,000 other hectares.

Yesterday before noon, the ceremony of the inauguration of the conclusion of the second stage of this project was organised in Mes village of the agricultural cooperative of Postriba.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Centrl Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra, the Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha and other comrades.

The meeting organised on this occasion was declared open by Comrade Muho Asllani who stressed that the inauguration of this project precious presence of the party, will serve the work to frontally fulfil the tasks of this year regarding the agricultural production.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Prokop Murra took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the beloved leader Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

For the people of Mbishkode Comrade Prokop Murra siad among others, water has always been a dream, which was carried into reality by the party. Years ago, it brought here the drinking water and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great and unforgettable teacher and leader raised the first toast. These lands will be irrigated by the water of our mountains which bring about abundant products. Then he spoke of the great work that was done for the construction and commissioning of this project.

Our entire people, who are now swept over in a revolutionary atmosphere, to carry into effect the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party and the very valuable instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia given in different districts of the country shares your joy over the inauguration of this project. The decision of the convocation of the 9th congress of the party has aroused a special enthusiasm far and wide the country and has given birth to a series of powerful revolutionary movements.

In conclusion Comrade Prokop Murra said: The 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress lie in store and as it has become a tradition by now, our entire people will see to these memorable days with greater achievements in all the fields. I once again wish you to enjoy this project and to attain ever greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the party and our General Commander Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Amidst the applauses of those present, Comrade Prokop Murra cut the inauguration ribbon.

ALEKSANDROV, OTHERS GIVE ELECTION SPEECHES

AU031428 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 May 1986 carries on page 2 three reports, each of approximately 1,200 words, of the election meetings and speeches on 21 May of the Bulgarian leaders Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee in his Shumen constituency; Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, in his Razgrad constituency; and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, in his Kyustendil constituency.

The first report is on the election meeting of Chudomir Aleksandrov, people's deputy candidate for the 390th Shumen Electoral District, which was held in the "Vasil Drumev" Drama Theater in Shumen, and attended by Filyu Chakurov, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug BCP Committee.

In his election speech, Aleksandrov reportedly first stressed the wide range of representation offered by the candidates, which included among others "people who are proud that they have restored their name, birth, and native land," then noted the "role and significance of the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, so fateful for our country," stressing the prosperity it had brought to the area around Shumen in the past 30 years, noting that okrug industrial production had increased by 25 times, and engineering production 250 times. According to the report, Aleksandrov them pointed out that the party was setting ambitious new plans for applying the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in socialist construction. "The only true criterion for everything we will achieve in the future is the reference point of world standards," he is reported as having stressed. Aleksandrov is said to have emphasized the importance of cooperation within CEMA for Bulgaria's future economic development. The people of Shumen Okrug had played a worthy part in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Aleksandrov reportedly said, and noted that "The scientific and technical revolution will not automatically solve the problems, and will not serve us up wealth and prosperity on a plate. We may expect a difficult, complex and responsible, but at the same time interesting, happy, and beneficial period, filled with great hopes. A period of profound qualitative changes."

The report notes that Chudomir Aleksandrov received a number of concrete commissions, connected with building up individual production capacities and expanding the social base of the "Madara" truck plant, improving Shumen's transport and trading services, increasing house building and providing the necessary services for new housing areas.

The report on the election meeting in Razgrad of Pencho Kubadinski, people's duputy candidate for the 217th Razgrad Electoral District, states that it was attended by Boris Anastasov, first secretary of the okrug BCP committee. In his speech, Kubadinski reportedly first noted the special importance of the coming elections, because "the people, master of their country, have once more to consider and make sense of its chosen path for our native land's economic and cultural development." He reportedly notes the particular significance of the 13th BCP Congress for the country's further accelerated development.

According to the report, he then reviewed "the great transformations which had occurred in our country along the path of socialism, and in particular in the years following the historic April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee," which had changed the face of Razgrad Okrug. Kubadinski is said to have continued by explaining the exceptionally important role and activity played by the National Assembly in our country's political system, which was based on a broad popular democracy throughout the political hierarchy.

The report states that Kubadinski also spoke on the international situation and on Bulgaria's active and peace-loving foreign policy, making routine comments on the leading role of the Soviet Union and on Bulgaria's peace and good-neighborly proposals in the Balkans. In conclusion, he is said to have emphasized that every citizen has a role to play in implementing the 13th BCP Congress instructions for a qualitatively new growth of the economy.

Dimitur Stanishev, people's deputy candidate for the 116th Kyustendil Electoral District, is stated to have held his meeting with his electors on the evening of 21 May, a meeting attended by "Yordan Yotov, first secretary of Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee and other leaders of the okrug and settlement system." The report of Stanishev's election speech states that he noted the importance of the National Assembly and local elections "as a forum for expressing the will of the people, the most vivid expression of socialist democracy." He reportedly stressed that the unified election program of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the BCP was based on the decision of the 13th BCP Congress for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. Stanishev is also reported as "having devoted a large part of his speech to certain basic tendencies in the development of the international situation in recent times," stressing the importance of the consistent Soviet peace and nuclear disarmament proposals and the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. According to the report, he attacked the "global counterattack of imperialism" which had fomented the hotbeds of conflict in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, and the Far East. Stanishev is said to have noted that "an element of this counterattack of imperialism is a differentiated approach toward individual socialist countries," adding that "Bulgaria had become one of the main aiming points." However, he reportedly stated that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries "had taken speedy and decisive measures to neutralize the policy of confrontation and the 'crusade' of Reagan against communism, socialism, and all progressive forces in the world." According to the report, Stanishev concluded by noting that "Bulgaria is actively conducting its united and cordinated policy within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA."

The electors reportedly put forward a number of concrete commissions to Comrade Stanishev, "for building a cultural center in Kyustendil, for accelerating the construction of the 'Kyustendil' reservoir," and for reconstructing the building materials plant in the village of Kopilovtsi.

MORE POLITBURO MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR ELECTIONS

AU262114 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 May 1986 carries on page 6 an 800-word BTA report on local meetings devoted to the selection of candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Ninth National Assembly to be held on 8 June 1986.

Describing the election meeting in Varna the report states: "It is an honor for the Varna citizens that they will be able to send Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers as their representative to the National Assembly. This was pointed out at the meeting held yesterday at which he was proposed as candidate for the 35th election district of Varna city."

After mentioning the local leaders present at the election meeting, the report further states: "Nedyalko Panev, secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in Varna, spoke about Georgi Atanasov's life and career, about his social activities, which show his great devotion to his principles and to discipline, as well as his loyalty to the cause of the party and people."

The report does not indicate if Atanasov was present at the meeting.

Reporting on an election meeting in Sliven, BTA states that the "248th Sliven Election District proposed Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as candidate for the National Assembly." No indication of Lukanov's presence is given either.

The BTA report further describes a "moving meeting" in Turgovishte, at which the voters of this 361st Turgovishte election district elected "Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of the interior" as their candidate for the National Assembly elections.

"The candidate was introduced by Evtim Krustev, first secretary of the Turgovishte BCP Okrug Committee. He pointed out Dimitur Stoyanov's active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and in building a developed socialist society in our country," the report states.

There is no indication of whether Stoyanbov was actually present at the meeting.

The BTA report proceeds further by describing a meeting of the Vidin town public at which the voters of the "74th election district discussed and approved the candidacy of Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as their candidate for the Ninth National Assembly elections."

After mentioning that Tosho toshev, first secretary of the Municipal BCP Cpmmittee, "pointed out the active sociopolitical and economic activities of the candidate in building socialist society in our country," and after mentioning that "numerous active fighters against fascism and capitalism, workers, leaders of economic enterprises, and public figures" spoke in favor of the candidate, the report says:

"Comrade Kiril Zarev expressed his gratitude for the trust expressed in him and assured the audience that, together with the working people of vidin, he will devote his efforts and skills to transform the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress into living deeds."

The report closes by mentioning that the Smolyan "public" at a local election meeting yesterday, "proposed Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee as candidate for the 258th Smolyan Election District." Stoyan Zvetkov, first secretary of the Smolyan Municipal BCP Committee, "presented the biography of the candidate, and on behalf of the communists, united agrarians, Fatherland Front, and Komsomol members, proposed Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov as candidate for the National Assembly."

No mention is made of Stoyan Mikhaylov's presence at the meeting.

LEADERS MEET WITH ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

AU041839 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 and 29 May carries reports on meetings of Bulgarian leaders with their constituencies on the eve of the 8 June elections for the National Assembly.

On 28 May, on page 6, the newspaper carries a 1,200-word report on the 27 May meeting of Petur Dyulgerov, "candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions," with the 159th Pernik constituency.

In his speech Dyulgerov discusses the Fatherland Front platform, which, the paper reports him as saying, is mainly based on scientific-technical progress, the "strategy" confirmed by the 13th BCP Congress. Referring to the period since the last National Assembly elections, he says that "despite the difficulties caused by the great drought and the complicated international situation, emerging as a result of the actions of imperialism, and despite the difficulties caused by subjective shortcomings and mistakes, as well as by the complexity of the new tasks we are coping with, the country continued to develop along ascending lines." Dyulgerov goes on to praise the okrug's economic and social upsurge during the period under review.

The speaker later deals with the "deep structural changes that have occurred in our economy" and the "priority development" of machine building, electronics, microelectronics, the chemical industry, and biotechnologies, branches which, according to him, will create "a progressive economy, capable of resolving the present and future problems of development and enable the country to play a stable role in socialist integration and the international division of labor."

Dyulgerov praises "the fundamental elaborations of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on constructing a developed socialism," pointing out that "they have enriched Marxist-Leninist theory, outlined the roads and prospects of our development, and given us powerful and reliable weapons and progress."

Analyzing the importance of the 13th BCP Congress, Dyulgerov stresses that "the party confirmed at its congress the strategic goals of our country's development until the end of the century, as well as the means and approaches to their achievement." In this context he describes the importance of the scientific-technical revolution, as well as "scientific and industrial production sharing with the USSR and the other socialist countries, reforming the system of management, and developing self-management."

The report closes by saying that "assignments were subjected to Comrade Petur Dyulgerov by the working people" in connectiond with improving the infrastructure of the Lenin district in Pernik, inhabited by over 20,000 people.

On 29 May on page 2 the newspaper carries four 1,100-word reports on the 28 May preelection meetings of Bulgarian leaders with their constituencies.

In his meeting with the voters of the 35th Varna constituency Georgi Atansov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers," evaluates the importance of the 13th BCP Congress and "the strategy on developing the scientific-technical revolution, adopted by the congress." He lists various economic achievements of Varna Okrug, and emphasizes the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

On the international situation Atanasov is reported as follows:

"Dwelling on the international situation, complicated because of U.S. leading circles, and on the policy of neoglobalism, conducted by the militaristic U.S. reaction, Comrade Georgi Atanasov stated that today the problem of peace and the struggle against the nuclear threat are key issues of our time. The USSR is leading the struggle to achieve a turning point toward the positive in world affairs. Bulgaria fully and unreservedly supports the large scale and comprehensive peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR, and it will further make its contribution to securing the implementation of the platform adopted by the Warsaw Pact at its Sofia session.

"The basis of our foreign policy, the speaker stressed, was and remains the course of fraternal cooperation and comprehensive drawing together with the CPSU and the USSR."

In conclusion, the paper notes, Atanasov was instructed by the constituency to take action to ensure the renovation of various parts of Varna city, the construction of a central department store, and the opening of a new maritime museum.

At his meeting with the 167th Pleven constituency Georgi Yordanov, "candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development," is reported to have evaluated the importance of the 13th BCP Congress "in conforming the consistent peaceful and deeply international policy of the BCP and its contribution to the cohesion and unity of action of all revolutionary and progressive forces." He points out the importance of sceintific-technical progress, and emphasises the "exceptional importance of the contribution of the unforgetable Lyudmila Zhivkova to comprehensively utilizing the intellectual and physical forces and possibilities of the harmoniously developed human personality." Yordanov also points out the importance of the BCP April line, and the need to raise the level of cultural actvities.

The report notes that Yordanov was instructed by the constituency to take action to ensure the construction in Pleven of a cultural-musical center and a sports hall, as well as the completion of the construction of the Political Education Club and the okrug library.

Ognyan Doynov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council," met the voters of the 16th Burgas constituency. He is reported to have evaluated the okrug's successes "achieved under the general BCP April lone." Doynov analyzes "integrational relations within the CEMA and the fruitful course of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the USSR." He surveys various party conferences and the decisions adopted at these forums on accelerating in guaranteeing the high pace of economic development and a new qualitative growth." Among these issues he lists "technological renewal of production, modernizing and reconstructing capacities, perfecting structural policy, and so forth." Doyonov envisages that the forthcoming National Assembly elections "will be a new manifestation of socialist democracy and a factor in its further development." He also deals with Bulgaria's relations with the USSR, stressing that "developing friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community will continue to be the cornerstone of our policy."

The paper notes that Ognyan Doynov was instructed by the constituency to take action to ensure the accelerated socioeconomic development of the Burgas area.

Grisha Filipov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary," met the voters of the 232d Ruse constituency. He is reported as surveying in his speech the successes achieved by Ruse okrug in various areas of life, stressing that "they are a result of the April policy of the BCP." He describes the BCP's care for man, and analyzes the "BCP"S long-range economic strategy, according to which social productivity of labor will increase 3 to 3.5 times by the end of the century." He points out the importance of Bulgaria's accelerated development, listing "the creation of a new economic mechanism, the better development of the democratic essence of the socialist state, and the mobilization of all social forces," as the "decisive factors" the Bulgaria's development. Filipov express support for the Soviet peace proposals, "from which everyone can draw his conclusions about the categorical willingness of the socialist community to continue to march the vanguard of the world's peaceful front."

According to the paper, the voters instructed Grisha Filipov to take active to ensure the purification of the air in the region, as well as to improve the social infrastructure, consumer services, and urbanization.

DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH USSR

AU041258 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 86 p 3

[Text] From 26 to 28 May 1986 Bulgarian-Soviet consultations on matters of disarmament took place at the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Viktor Israeliyan, member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Bulgarian, by Konstantin Telalov, Bugarian representative to the Geneva disarmament conference.

The participants in the talks were received by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

ECONOMIC COORDINATION PROTOCAL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU221734 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 86 p 6

[Text] The document which has been prepared fully correspondents to the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, reflected in the Program on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Socialist Integration between Bulgaria and Cuba Until the Year 2000, which was signed by them in Moscow this year. This protocol is a good basis on which relations between our countries and between the Cuban ministries and the Bulgarian self-managing economic organizations will strengthen and develop during the next 5 years.

This is the evaluation of Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Jose Lopez Moreno, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning board, of the protocol of the results of coordinating the two countries' national economic plans for the period of 1986-1990. The protocol was signed in Sofia on 15 May.

As a result of the plans' coordination, mutual supplies have been specified and concrete measures and proposals have been marked for strengthening economic cooperation in important spheres of social production. Their timely implementation will contribute to putting into effect the party decisions and tasks of the economic development and increasing the two poeples' standard of living.

The necessary preconditions of dynamically developing the two countries' trade exchange for the period of 1986-1990 have been created. In comparison with the prevision 5-year plan period it will increase 22 percent. The protocol points out that while implementing their 5-year plans the two countries search for possibilities of additional supplies, and will strive to perfect the structure of the mutual trade exchange and diversify it.

DOYNOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS WARSAW VISIT

AU041544 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Our economic delegation, led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, has ended its visit to Warsaw. Talks were held in a Polish delegation led by Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the further expansion and deepening of bilateral scientific-technical and economic cooperation, and on the fulfillment of the accords reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruselski.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov visited a number of scientific and applications insititutes, industrial plants, and factories. He had talks with Wladyslaw Gwiazdaand Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairmen of the Polish Council of Ministers, and with leaders of industrial branch ministries. Ognyan Doynov was received by Premier Zbigniew Messner, with whom he discussed the prospects for the further development of Bulgarian-Polish cooperation.

ATANASOV OPENS HEAVY ENGINEERING PLANT

AU041845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Radomir the production capacities of the first stage of the heavy engineering combine, which are already in operation, were officially opened. The workers and specialists who had gathered in the Chervena Mogila grounds cordially welcomed Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lulkanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Markov: okrug and municipal leaders; and chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The festive meeting was opened and chaired by Khristo Bonin, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug BCP Committee. Tsoko Dimitrov, chief director of the Radomir Heavy engineering Combine, made a speech. Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building of the USSR, delivered greetings to the Bulgarian construction and erection workers, to the workers and the specialists.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov delivered a speech at the festive meeting. He congratulated the construction and erection workers who had completed this colossus of the nation's machine building, and stressed the great importance of the capacities that had been put into service, which will produce equipment of the most modern standards intended for the reconstruction and modernization of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the power industry, and the mining and ore concentrating industry. In opening the first stage of the heavy engineering combine, Comrade Georgi Atanasov emphasized the considerable contribution of the Soviet planners, designers, and specialists, with whose fraternal help the new production capacities had been constructed and commissioned. A decree of the State Council awarding Hero of Socialist Labor titles, orders, and medals, to outstanding building and erection workers and leaders who had shown their abilities in the construction of the heavy engineering combine, was read out.

More on Opening

AU041908 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA) "Plant of plants". This is a possible description of the heavy engineering economic combined works near the town of Radomir (western Bulgaria), which was opened today by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The first sod at the site of this machine building giant, huge not only by Bulgarian standards, was turned at the end of 1976, and its principal part is already going into operation, including the steelmaking, steel-casting, foundry and pressing ships, parts of the mechanical processing and the mechanical assembly shopts, the welding complex, as well as certain auxiliary facilities.

In what way is this plant important for Bulgaria? First, it gives her the real opportunity to manufacture the bulk of the national industries' needs. Secondly, it will help achieve at short notice the wide-ranging remodelling and updating planned for a number of economic branches. Thirdly, it will lead to considerable cuts in the imports of heavy investment equipment. The plant itself will never become obsolescent, for it will make the gear it needs for its own renovation.

So far the plant has cost more than 1,000 million leva. The structures took 70,000 tons of metal to build. But that will not be everything: Additional construction work, even though on a more limited scale, is still ahead.

There is a long list of record-breaking facilities: the world's longest moulding line, 1,600 and 3,600-ton force presses....

Up to 180-ton castings will be made near Radomir, while the capacities available nationwide so far did not exceed 15 tons.

The heavy engineering economic combined works near Radomir is the result of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. The experience necessary for running the plant has also come from the Soviet Union.

And, last but not least, the people who will operate this giant have not been forgotten, either. The funds outlayed for social needs amount to 150 million leva.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER AFANASYEV

AU041956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building of the USSR. Questions were examined relating to the further deepening of specialization and production sharing and the expansion of the deliveries between the two countries in the field of heavy machine building.

FURTHER ON CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Jakes Chairs Discussions

LD041405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The third session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Those taking part in the session paid homage to the late Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Moravian regional party committee. The party Central Committee elected working commissions.

Further discussions were chaired by Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The report on the results of elections to representative bodies and on further development and improving the quality of the party's membership base was delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ Central Committee then continued its discussions.

Election Results Reported

LD041925 Prague CTK in English 1118 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 4 (CTK) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia went into session here this morning.

The session was opened by party General Secretary Gustav Husak. On the agenda is a report on last months's elections to representative bodies and the development of the party's membership. The 3rd session of the Czechoslovak Community Party Central Committee elected members of four commissions of the Central Committee.

Member of the Communist Party Presidium Vasil Bilak was elected chairman of the Ideological Commission, member of the Communist Party Presidium Milos Jakes was elected chairman of the National Economic Commission, alternate member of the party Presidium Frantisek Pitra was elected chairman of the Commission for Agriculture and Food, and Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik was elected chairman of the Commission for Work With the Youth.

Vaclav Vaclavik was approved as leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution. The session was addressed by the party's General Secretary Gustav Husak.

Resolution Adopted

LD041940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPCZ unanimously adopted a resolution that states:

The Central Committee of the CPCZ at its third session discussed some current tasks emerging from securing the conclusions of the 17th congress of the party in the party and society. It discussed the results of elections to representative bodies at all levels and measures that emerge from them for their future activity. As had already been expressed in the statement of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee of the representative bodies, the elections showed the close ties of the Communist Party with the people, and the unity of the National Front, the political parties, and social and interest organizations united within it. It confirmed their trust in the policy of the party and the National Front, support for the line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and determination to put it into practice consistently. Proof of this is the heightening development of work and political activity for the fulfillment of this year's tasks and the unequivocal victory of the candidates of the National Front in the elections.

The Central Committe discussed questions of care for the party and the formation of its ranks in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th party congress, as a foremost prerequisite for its unity and action capability. It also discussed deepening of the leading role of the party in building a developed socialist society.

It approved a resolution on further development and improving of the quality of the membership base of the party in which it follows on from the positive results of the past period. Emphasis is placed on deepening the qualitative factors of care for the internal life of the party and the activity of Communists, as well as improving the quality of party organs and organizations in such a way as to correspond to the demands set out by the congress political report. Attention is oriented toward achieving a close link between the process of improving the quality party ranks with the implementation of the line set out by the 17th party congress, in particular its basic strategic aim for solving problems that speed up the social economic development of our society.

The party Central Committee instructs party organs and organizations at all levels and sectors to work out a resolution for the conditions and needs in their spheres of influence and to ensure its consistent realization.

The Central Committee of the CPCZ approves the agenda of the party's committee, the cadre proposals put forward, the resolution of the Central Committee of the party on further development and improvement of the quality of party membership base, guidelines for the activity of standing commissions of the Central Committee, and the report of the activity of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee since the second session of the party's Central Committee in April this year.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the close of the session.

Husak Addresses Session

LD042125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Report on Gustav Husak's address at the 4 June CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague]

[Text] At today's CPCZ Central Committee session, Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about the issues on the agenda of the third session of the party Central Committee.

He spoke first about the results of the May elections for the representative bodies of all levels. He said that the declaration issued by the CPCZ Central Committee together with the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR contained the basic assessment of the elections.

Comrade Husak said that in a few days it will be a year since a decision was made at the 15th session of the party Central Committee to convene 17th congress. The past year was marked by great activity of the Communist Party and of other political parties and organizations of the National Front. This culminated in two exceptionally important political events: the 17th congress of the party and general elections. It was a period of assessing results, critically analyzing weaknesses, evaluating program issues, seeking the best ways for further progress, and setting realistic aims for the coming years and up to the year 2000.

During this time enormous organizational and mass political cadre work was completed. Millions of people took direct and indirect part in this big movement in the party, from primary organizations through conferences on all levels up to the congress and in the society during the preparation for the elections, tackling local to all-society issues. The sessions of the party bodies in enterprises, localities, districts, and regions and the entire preparation and course of the congress took place before the eyes of our entire general public. It has been proved in full that the party is firm and unified, that it stands on the firm ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism and that it is able to fulfill the great tasks that follow from its role of the leading political force in society, emphasized Comrade Husak.

The program that was prepared by the 17th congress was accepted as their own by all political parties and organizations of the National Front; in the election it received the support of all people. It formed a platform that was then presented by all candidates, communists, non-party members, and members of other political parties and organizations of the National Front.

The elections as they were described yesterday at the all-state meeting by the chief secretaries of party regional committees and city committees in Prague and Bratislava were marked by the atmosphere of trust and optimism. The mood and atmosphere in which they took place convincingly disprove all lies and slanders of the hostile propaganda.

The results of the elections give full support of the Czechoslovak people to our internal as well as foreign policy, which is based on cooperation and alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, and to our approach to the contemporary problems in the world. They showed that our people fully support the peaceful policy of the USSR, the CSSR, the states of the entire socialist community that is directed toward the elimination of the danger of war, toward disarmament and securing peace in Europe and in the world.

We can say that the elections have become a plebiscite in which our people expressed full support to the policy and the program of the CPCZ and the National Front. This is a reliable base from which we can proceed in our further work. At the same time this means that we must pledge ourselves to make every effort to implement this policy in life consistently, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, he thanked communists and all our citizens who took part in ensuring the preparation and course of the elections for their work.

Comrade Husak then spoke about some current tasks for realizing the resolution of the 17th congress. A decisive problem is to implement them in daily life quickly, consistently, and energetically. In all areas and at all levels from the top to the bottom, we must keep returning to the tasks set by the congress, to include new and more demanding approaches in our work. Everywhere it is necesary to make the transition from general agreement to practical work, to concrete acts. June meetings of primary organizations of the party, which should concern themselves in a critical and demanding way with working out and implemlenting congress resolutions in their sphere of influence, will be of great importance.

After the elections, continued Comrade Husak, comes the phase of constituent meetings of representative bodies and executive organs that will implement the program of the CPCZ and the National Front. The unconditional requirement to lift every activity, method, and style of work to the level of new tasks is valid for everyone. This requires an increase in the demands made on management workers in particular. At the same time it is necessarsy to give attention to improving the quality of whole management systems at individual stages, to purposeful promotion of young people with a future and the creation of conditions in which they can mature. In this connection Comrade Husak pointed out the importance of evaluation of management workers of state and economic organs that is being undertaken at the present time. It is necessary to approach it with high responsibility, to justly praise what is good, to point out critically the weak points, and to give main attention to what must be done in order to achieve improvement in work. In cases where there is no guarantee that an improvement will take place, it is unavoidable to undertake even cadre changes. The needs of the party and society must be more important than any other considerations.

Comrade Husak emphasized that it is necessry to strive to ensure that the work of new organs brings an improvement in work in all sectors. What is needed is for the people to feel that the new national committees will represent a step forward. It is also necessary to give great attention to points brought up at preelection meetings. Even though it is not possible to realize them all, the citizens must see that they are being taken into consideration and possibilities of solving them are being sought. During the preparation of the congress and elections the importance of regular contact and open dialogue with the people was once again confirmed. Close contact with the workers must be continually upheld, all forms of socialist democracy must be developed and deepened by means of all organizations of the National Front, trade unions, youth, national committees, and in other ways. In all our work we must take care that the trust expressed in the elections in the policy of the pary and the National Front is continually renewed and strengthened.

Comrade Husak went on to speak about questions of the development and improvement of the quality of the membership base of the Communist Party. He emphasized that, after the difficult crisis years, there was gradual success in securing a healthy class, age and ideological growth of the party, which became the foremost requisite for the successes achieved in the past 15 years. Our experiences confirm that, without a Marxist-Leninist party even socialist society cannot function well. The last emphasis we place on the party as the driving force of movement of the socialist society is an expression of our responsibility for its future. With regard to the large numbers in the party in our conditions, emphasis is being placed in this area on viewpoints of quality. The basic prerequisite continues to remain the preservation of the working class character of the party. At the same time we must take into consideration that a continually greater role is being played in the speeding up of social economic development by those categories of workers that decide about the tempo of scientific and technical progress.

In these areas it is necessary to continue to increase the organization and influence of the party. The proposed draft of the resolution of the Central Committee aims to ensure that today and in the future there will be a strong, Marxist-Leninist, united, fighting Communist Party, as a guarantee of the successful development of socialist community, Comrade Husak said.

KUCERA ADDRESSES SOCIALIST PARTY SESSION

LD041541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] At today's Prague session the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee assessed the preparations for and the course of the general elections to the representative bodies and the participation of party members in the election. It also discussed the state of preparations for the 10th party conference to be held in February 1987 in Prague.

Bohuslav Kucera, party chairman and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, stressed in his main address the positive outcome of this year's election, as well as the contribution of the Czechoslovak Socialists Party to its successful development. He stressed that the election depicted the creative actvity of the entire National Front, which rests upon the nationwide aims of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and is directed at supporting the main aims of the socioeconomic development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-90 and until the year 2000. He said that the electorate, through their votes, expressed their trust in the internal and foreign policies of the state, as well as support to the peace effort of the socialist countries, headed by the USSR.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK RECEIVE OUTGOING NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD301833 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at the Prague Castle today Aguilles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, prior to the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. Husak presented him with the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, 3d class, for his personal contribution to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. In a friendly talk he thanked Aguiles Centeno Perez for his active contribution to the advancement of contacts between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua during his stay here and wished him all the best in his further work.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today Aguilles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, prior to the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia, praising his personal contribution for the development of mutual relations of the two countries in all spheres.

The Nicaraguan ambassador spoke highly about the comprehensive support that Czechoslovakia gives to his country in the fight for achieving full independence.

FOJTIK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DKP CONGRESS

AU232009 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (Z) -- The CPCZ delegation, led by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, which attended the Eighth Congress of the German Communist Party (DPK) returned home on Monday night [5 May]. The delegation was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MAMULA DEATH

AU232010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a letter of condolences on the death of Miroslav Mamula, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee, to Ludmila Mamulova, widow of the dead official.

NEW METHODS OF PRICE-SETTING EXPLAINED

AU041648 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Juraj Kopriva: "Princess Must Not Consecrate Inefficiency; Improvement of the State Supervision of Prices in the Eighth 5-Year Plan;" capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] Many words of criticism, from below as well as above, have been addressed lately to the issue of prices, to price setting, and to the price setters. This criticism has been coming from customers in the retail network and those involved in large-scale wholesale transactions who rightly felt the innovation of products to be mainly an innovation of prices. Since no situation can be altered without carrying out changes, the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR, which were approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, laid down the task -- within the framework of improving the economic mechanism -- of also improving the state supervision of prices, to make them exert an influence to accelerate socioeconomic development.

Unsalable Domestic Criteria

In the past 5-year plan, shortcomings in the price system became conspicuously apparent in foreign trade. Not infrequently, products for which enterprises were receiving quality markups proved to be hard to sell on foreign markets. On the other hand, products affected by subquality markdowns according to domestic criteria were sometimes quite profitable to export. Our price setting thus failed to hold its own in confrontation with the world; the domestic crieria proved to be "unsalable." According to data published by the Prague Research Institute for Engineering Technology and Economy, not only machinery from nonsocialist countries but even machinery from CEMA countries is usually several times more expensive than comparable Czechoslovak products. Domestic prices were beginning to differ distinctly from the prices our machinery was fetching abroad. This has ultimately led to a lack of interest among enterprises in imported machinery and to pressure on domestic manufacturers to produce too wide an assortment of products, with all the resulting negative consequences.

The amended decree on prices that went into effect on 1 January 1986 has introduced new methods of price setting, which more effectively peg the price to the final efficiency of production and exports. A certain unification of price levels according to price ratios abroad has occurred in price setting. The use of parameter-based methods and other methods that proceed from an OBJECTIVIZED level of production costs is being expanded. At the same time HARMONY between the price of new products and their utility parameters and efficiency is being ensured.

Harmful Latitude Limited

It was precisely the detachment of prices from the utility value of products for which the former price regulations had often been criticized. For example, at a joint technical-economic conference of the Martin ZTS [heavy engineering plants] and Kosice PS [industrial construction projects] economic production units, the builders complained that despite an increase in the total value of machinery per employee, there has been no increase in the number of mechanisms. On the contrary, their number is declining as a result of growing prices. It is true that their quality, user-friendliness, and to a certain degree also fuel consumption per unit of output have improved, but the increase in the performance of machinery has on no account been in the range of 200 to 250 percent, which is by how much the average price has grown.

Something similar can be observed in the retail network, where people rightly criticize so-called "hidden price increases." It suffices to change packaging, weight, and the name and, presently, we have to pay more to buy what is essentially the same thing.

In an attempt to forestall such "resourcefulness," the new price regulations unequivocally define the sequence of individual methods of price formation and determine the scope of their application. This sequence is fully subordinated to the targets of intensification. Until now, producers have had too much latitude in selecting the methods of price setting, which proved to be unwholesome. This made it possible for them to project into the price their individual production costs, that is, ANY production costs. In other words, the regulations made it possible to consecrate inefficiency by means of prices and to conserve extensive development. At the same time, the regulations that went into force at the beginning of the year limit the enterprises' latitude in setting the price for new building and assembly work. The former method of individual, case-by-case calculation made it possible to consider not only socially unavoidable costs but just any costs.

Harmonizing Interests

The new methodology of the state supervision of prices in the Eighth 5-Year Plan establishes conditions for REINFORCING THE POSITIONS OF CUSTOMERS in price setting. Starting with the stipulation of conditions regarding the quality and terms of delivery of a new product and the choice of the method to determine its price and ending with price negotiations, the legal powers of customers have been enhanced. The position of trade organizations has been significantly reinforced; they now have the right to request a renegotiation of the wholesale price of a new product in accordance with its salability. The new regulations also fully exempt from markups (due to fashionability, and the like) some groups of merchandise, such as products for children, Producers of household durables and electronic appliances will be affected by new measures that introduce preferential pricing for products with a low energy input, not only in the production process, but also in our households. Products that are energy-intensive in production or use will be penalized by markdowns. These system-related measures should encourage producers to pursue genuine, and not just fictitious, innovation, to streamline production, and to produce for consumers rather than for the shelves.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER CANDIDATES MEET CONSTITUENTS

Honecker Visits Karl-Marx Stadt

LD041759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Karl-Marx Stadt, 4 June (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in the Saxon industral center of Karl-Marx Stadt for a visit on Wednesday afternoon. Thousands of citizens gave an enthusiastic welcome with warm applause and cheering to the top People's Chamber candidate in Election District No 37. In the new Fritz-Heckret residential area, building works and a crowded line of women, men, and young people warmly welomed the general secretary, who is accompanied by Siegfired Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx Stadt SED Bezirk Executive. Mayor Kurt Mueller welcomed Erich Honecker on behalf of the 315,000 inhabitants and invited him to tour the residential area, where over 29,000 apartments for over 87,000 citizens have been built since the first foundations were laid in October 1974. Along the way there were numerous cordial meetings and trusting conversations between Erich Honecker and citizens of various professions, with construction workers, young voters, first-time voters, and veterans.

Stoph, Mittag Meet Voters

LD042337 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Election meetings in Dresden, Erfurt, Anstadt, and other towns in the Republic today brought together citizens from all classes and strata with candidates for the People's Chamber and the bezirk assemblies. In the old market square in Dresden this afternoon, 270,000 people gathered. Top People's Chamber candidate Willi Stoph said at the major rally that the slogan was still to do everything for the well being of the people and for peace. Everyday life for the citizen was marked by full employment, social security, equal educational opportunities, good medical care, and a rich intellectual and cultural life. The chairman of the Council of Ministers named as an example of this the over 330,000 new and modernized homes, which have in the past 5 years become the homes of hundreds of thousands of Dresdeners. In Erfurt Guenter Mittag stressed that the path of the unity of economic and social policy would continue to be pursued consistently. He sad: What we have created together has only been possible because there has been peace. What we want to create together will only be possible if there is peace. Giving peace a chance means helping to achieve a breakthrough for the proposals made by Mikahil Gorbachev for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Schabowski, Mielke Campaign

LD042339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2010 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 4 June (ADN) -- The citizens of the GDR want to comprehensively strengthen the GDR and shape the life of each individual even better through new initiatives and creative work. This was expressed on Wednesday by workers, scientists, and artists -- citizens of all classes and strata -- at meetings with GDR Premier Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and other top candidates in various towns.

Guenter Schabowski, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, on Wednesday afternoon met workers, engineers, members of youth research collectives, and leading employees of the VEB Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau [Electro-Project and Plan Construction] in Berlin for a roundtable talk. Guenter Schabowski paid tribute to the spirit and eagerness shown in the development of new products.

For most citizens in the GDR, it has become a firm personal principle to make the work place the battlefront for peace, noted Army General Erich Mielke,member ofthe SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for state security at a rally in Zeitz, Halle Bezirk. Behind this stands not only the great moral committment to personally accept conscious responsibility for the preservation of life on earth. Good production results offer the material guarantee that "we continue to stand up to the most aggressive imperialist circles with vigorious, well-protected, and flourishing socialism," Erich Mielke stressed.

Additional Meetings Held

AU030916 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 23 and 24-25 May carry reports on events and meetings held in preparation for the elections to the People's Chamber on 8 June .

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 23 May on page 5 carries approximately 2,100 words of reports on events and meetings in enterprises, cities, and communities in preparation for the 8 June elections to the People's Chamber attended by prominent GDR politicians in their function as leading candidates for the corresponding constituency. According to the reports, averaging 300 words in length, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Commitee Politiburo member and president of the People's Chamber had talks in Halle; Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committtee, visited Annaberg-Buchholz and the Baerenstein enterprises; Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Koepenick district of Berlin; Werner Walde, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, visited Hoyerswerda and Bernsdorf; Ilse Theile, chairman of the Democratic Women's League visited Mutzchen in the Grimma Kreis; Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior, had talks in Rodewisch, Aurebach Kreis; and Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, visited Sangerhausen.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 24-25 May on page 5 carries a further 2,100 words of reports on meetings between candidates and citizens before the June elections. According to the individual reports, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's chamber, visited the Halle-Neustadt large-scale bakery and met with voters in the afternoon; Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, visited the Merseburg-Ost open pit in the Geiseltal lignite plant and the Beuna briquette factory; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, visited Grafehainichen; Margarete Mueller, politburo candiate member, attended a meeting in Burg Stargard near Neubrandenburg; and Egon Krensz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with citizens in Ruegen. Two other short reports deal with the visit of Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages, and to the Leipzig Karl Marx soil preparation equipment VEB; and the visit of Gihsela Schuett, from the Democratic Women's League, to the Ueckermuende Kreis.

FISCHER WRITES ON FOREIGN POLICY IN MADRID PAPER

PM041020 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 May 86 p 4

[Article by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer: "GDR on the Threshold of the Year 2000"]

[Text] In only 15 years' time -- a relatively brief period -- we will have reached the year 2000. The major development undergone by the production forces and above all the unparalleled advances made by science and technology suggest that this moment in mankind's history could become one of its culminating points. However, the striking prospects opening up for the progress of human civilization are confronted by the development of weapons of unprecedented destructive power which threaten the very existence of the human race. Mankind is at a crossroads: It must opt either for peaceful coexistence or for everyone's destruction in a nuclear holocaust.

Serious Concern

The international situation is still the source of the most serious concern. The GDR, like Spain and all forces committed to peace, prudence, and reality, proceeds from the fact that war cannot be regarded as a continuation of politics with other methods. "There will be no victors or vanquished in a nuclear war. Neither will there be a winner in the arms race." This was stressed by Erich Honecker, first secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the recently concluded 11th Congress of the SED, our country's ruling party.

This idea is corroborated by the constructive proposals that the socialist countries have been making for an end to the arms race and for disarmament -- initiave which foreshadow a peaceful future for mankind. What great expectations are created by the 15 January Soviet proposal for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and thus entering the third millenium without any kind of nuclear weaponry. What possibilities are offered by the new initiative put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech to the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, proposing negotiations on the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, the dismantling of operational-tactical nuclear weapons, and the indispensable controls from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Dashed Hopes

The anxiety to attain military superiority and the policy of confrontation entirely conflict with the "spirit of Geneva" and frustrate the peoples' desire for peace. The GDR consistently advocates an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space. The continuation of nuclear tests and the fact that it remains attached to its nuclear rearmament plans dashes the hopes for disarmament nurtured throughout the world. Thus the international situation demands a new approach to international problems, political wisdom, moderation, and a sense of responsibility. With its Warsaw Pact allies, the GDR advocates the political solution of conflicts via negotiation and mutually advantageous relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems. The GDR believes that in its relations with the FRG also safeguarding peace is the fundamental issue. German territory must never again be the breeding ground of war but must be exclusively a fountainhead of peace: This is the specific responsibility borne by the two German states.

The GDR pursues a dynamic policy of dialogue with countries with other socioecomonic systems. Among the many activities of recent years the Spanish foreign minister's recent visit to the GDR occupies a noteworthy place. This visit confirmed that the two sides' have a similar viewpoint on the peace issue. There are similar principles on how to preserve our shared home, Europe, and on how relations between the European states can develop prosperously on the basis of the CSCE Final Act.

If everything possible is done to safeguard peace, good prospects will open up for bilateral cooperation -- for instance between the GDR and Spain. The GDR's economic and social development through the year 2000, based on a comprehensive intensification of the national economy, provides good prospects for these relations. In all areas of the economy the most advanced technologies will be introduced on an even greater scale and the highest level of technology will prevail. Apart from the close cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries, there are broad prospects for cultivating economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the capitalist states on a mutually advantageous basis.

The GDR is one of the few countries in the world where there has for some time been solid political and economic progress accompanied by constant advances in the social sphere. During 25 weeks in 1985 the GDR's factories achieved a volume of production equivalent to that of the whole of 1970. Economic growth rates are reflected in specific social benefits enjoyed by each and every citizen. Our people have attained a prosperity unprecedented in their history. Over the past 15 years the GDR citizen's real income has doubled. Over the same period there has been a very rapid increase in the field of state housing construction. Some 2.4 million homes have been constructed or modernized, since the country has a population of 16.7 million.

This course will continue, and by 1990 the issue of housing as a social problem will have been definitively resolved. On the solid basis of the level already attained, the year 2000 is a source of multifaceted considerations for the GDR. The 11th SED Congress approved resolutions for our country which not only precisely define the guidleines for dynamic development through 1990 but also set tasks that must be completed by the advent of the third millenium. The prime objective of the economic strategy is to ensure that the advantages of socialism combine with the advances of the scientific and technological revolution for the benefit of the entire people. The potential of the national economy, which is growing so vigorously, is being exploited with the aim of ensuring the people's material and cultural well-being and of continuing to increase it. Within this context the fundamental premise is, and will continue to be, the safeguarding of peace. It is therefore considered the prime issue in the foreign policy pursued by the GDR.

KLEIBER RECEIVES MADAGASCAR'S RAKOTO IN BERLIN

AU140854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- In Berlin on Thursday [24 April] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk Ignace Rakoto, Politburo member of the governing Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) and minister for university arfairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Ignace Rakoto headed the AREMA delegation that participated as a guest in the 11th SED Congress. He expressed his recognition for the positive results of the economic and social policy of the SED and the GDR Government.

He was particularly impressed by the constructive policy of the GDR to guarantee peace, and its full agreement with the programmatic peace proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev. Both partners in the talk expressed their appreciation of the new initiatives of the Soviet Union to end the arms race, in particular for the elimination of nuclear arms on earth and for the prevention of the aggressive star wars plans of the United States.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS DENMARK

LD040500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Relations between Denmark and the GDR are developing steadily in the spirit of good-neighborliness. This was noted by Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister, and Otto E. Moeller, state secretary in the Danish Foreign Ministry, in Copenhagen on Tuesday. Both politicians spoke in support of continuing the political dialogue and of continuing the constructive development of relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. They regretted that a final document had not been possible at the Bern conference.

The politicians emphasized the necessity of increased efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Nier reaffirmed the GDR's support for the USSR's comprehensive disarmament program. He gave information about the work of the GDR for the creation of a chemical weapon-free corridor in Europe. Moeller said that Denmark too was in favor of a comprehensive nuclear test ban and concrete agreements for the reduction of nuclear weapons stocks as well as a chemical weapons ban. The SALT II treaty has to be maintained.

Kurt Nier is in Denmark for political consultations at the invitation of Benny Kimberg, under secretary of state in the Danish Foreign Ministry.

FRONTIER COMMISSION WITH FRG HOLDS SESSION

LD042331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] East Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN) -- GDR delegation head Dr Volkmar Fenzlein, told representatives of the press today after the 77th meeting of the Frontier Commission that "the GDR again proposed to the FRG side at the meeting of the Frontier Commission on 4 June 1986 that the work to establish the exact course of the frontier on the Elbe be brought to a conclusion without delay." Fenzlein stressed that "this would eliminate an obstacle to normal relations between the GDR and the FRG and also facilitate the settling of questions of interest to the population in the region of the Elbe frontier sector and the users of the Elbe, for example in the areas of inland navigation, sports boats, and flood protection."

Experience has shown that strains in the peaceful coexistence of states and people results from unsolved frontier issues. "The frontier between the GDR and the FRG is also a sensitive dividing line between two social systems and military alliances. Therefore, both German states bear great responsibility for seeing that there are no uncertainties regarding the course of the frontier and that the stipulation of the Basic Treaty is fulfilled without restrictions or delay."

"There are no grounds to delay the establishing and documenting of the exact course of the Elbe frontier," the head of the GDR delegation stressed.

Fenzlein pointed to a note to the minutes on the course of the Elbe frontier agreed by the Frontier Commission in 1975; according to these there was agreement between the Governments of the FRG and the GDR that the frontier between to two states in the Elbe sector (frontier sectors 7 to 9) starts at the last marked frontier point of frontier section 6 B, runs as the extension of the two last frontier points of frontier section 6 B that are on land to the middle of the stream, follows the middle of the stream to the point where the extension of the the two first frontier points of frontier section 10 B meets the middle of the Elbe, and from there goes to frontier point No 1 of frontier section 10 A.

"It is thus incomprehensible why the course of the frontier on the Elbe has turned into a problem. Against the stated aim of the Basic Treaty to develop cooperation, obstacles are thus placed in the path of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The Basic Treaty obliges both states to accept equally the legal and factual situation with regard to the course of their common frontier as it existed at the founding of the GDR and the FRG in 1949."

Dr Fenzlein continued: "This should be all the easier in view of the fact that as early as May 1953 the FRG Government was given adequate information of the course of the FRG's frontier with the GDR by the then Allied High Commission. This has been repeatedly referred to in FRG publications."

In 1949 the GDR was handed all sovereign rights and all other authority for the eastern half of the river by the USSR in accordance with the Elbe frontier that has been established by the former allies. The GDR submitted a number of documents to the Frontier Commission from 1945 to 1949 which proved this territorial and sovereignty situation on the Elbe created in 1945, that is to say the fact that the eastern half belonged unreservedly to the Soviet occupation zone, Frenzlein said.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021651 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Chinese foreign minister has arrived in Budapest. Wu Xueqian was invited by his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, for an official friendly visit.

Talks Begin With Varkonyi

LD030906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Hungarian and Chinese foreign ministers have begun their talks in Budapest. Wu Xueqian, who is paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, earlier laid a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes.

Consular Agreement Signed

LD031658 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A Hungarian-Chinese consular agreement has been concluded in our capital by the two countries' foreign ministers. The agreement, which was signed by Peter Varkonyi and Wu Xueqian, was made necessary by the development of trade, economic, technical-scientific, and other relations. The consular agreement contributes to the further strengthening of relations.

Wu Xueqian, state counsellor and minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country, at the invitation of his colleague, laid a wreath in the morning at the Hungarian heroes' memorial. He then surveyed, with Peter Varkonyi, the possibilities of developing bilateral relations and some issues of the international situation.

Departs 4 June

LD041637 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party and member of the Presidential Council, met Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, in a friendly, comradely meeting in the Central Committee headquarters on Wednesday.

The parties gave briefs on socialist construction work in their countries, discussed current international issues and appreciated the development of Hungarian-Chinese relations over the past years.

Wu Xueqian conveyed the friendly greetings of the Chinese party and Government officials to Janos Kadar, who returned the greetings.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the visiting Chinese foreign minister in a cordial, friendly meeting on Wednesday.

Concluding his official, friendly visit, Wu Xueqian left Budapest on Wednesday. He was seen off by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

MTI correspondent was informed that in the course of the official Hungaran-Chinese foreign ministerial talks Peter Varkonyi and Wu Xueqian stated that bilateral relations and cooperation have favourably developed over the past years. The foreign ministers agreed that there are further possibilities for the improvement of relations and the friendship of the two countries and peoples. They hold it particularly important to develop economic, technical-scientific cooperation to achieve this aim.

The parties stated that they held similar or close views on several international issues. To strengthen international peace and security, limit and efficiently reduce nuclear armament require further efforts. They expressed anxiety over the tense international situation and concord that debated international issues should be solved through negotiations.

Wu Xueqian invited Peter Verkonyi for an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of China. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

USSR FOREIGN POLICY BEFORE GORBACHEV VISIT VIEWED

LD042310 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, is to visit Budapest shortly. New elements, the style of Soviet foreign policy are attached to Gorbachev's name. [Ivan Herskovits] comments:

When the recent conference of experts on human contacts ended in Berne, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed thanks to the many delegates, including those from the West, who had, in one way or another, quoted statements by General Secretary Gorbachev on the new initiatives in Soviet foreign policy.

In Berne, the Soviet Union itself put forward a proposal which showed that the super powers attention is not concentrated solely on missiles and strategic viewpoints. The proposal demonstrated that an improvement in international relations does not necessarily wait for arms limitation agreements. To create a favorable atmosphere, Soviet delegates either proposed or expressed support for proposals on the promotion of family visits, family reunification, tourist trips, postal contacts as well as roundtable conferences. The American veto blocked the road forward for the timebeing, but the Soviet delegate said that at the all-Euroepan conference in Vienna, six countries' diplomats would continue to represent the new understanding between peoples, supported by all participants in Berne, except the United States.

Another example of Soviet foreign policy flexibility and recognition of realities was seen last week, when the Soviet Union and the rest of the CEMA member states -- CEMA is the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance -- presented a joint cooperation proposal for the Common Market member states. A new approach was reflected in that document, when the CEMA member states expressed their readiness for relations between economic organizations and bilateral cooperation of organizations and individual countries. The first reactions to that proposdal show that this is something that could promote the long-stagnatng relations between the two economic organizations.

At the same time, the document reflects an increasingly important characteristic of Soviet foreign policy, that is the coordination of all important steps with allies and friendly countries. Furthermore, it doesn't only atribute great significance to the improvement of relations between major powers, but to those between all European countries, large or small, and whatever their social system.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROTEST OVER DANUBE PROJECT

AU140742 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Andras Banki: "For Our Environment" -- capitalized words published in italics]

[Excerpts] In recent years our public opinion has become more and more SENSITIVE toward the destruction of the environment. A growing number of people are taking up the issue of protecting the environment in their immediate or larger community. One can already see INDEPENDENT ACTIVITIES AND SPONTANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS growing more and more important; we have taken the first steps toward having environmental protection A STRONG PUBLIC MOVEMENT. The government also needs to hear as many opinions as possible, and it is also natural that these views often appear in a form of constructive criticism.

However, there are in our society WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN RULES, POLITICAL AND MORAL NORMS for the cooperation of organizations formed by the government power and society which include spontaneous, individual, or group organizations. Could an action, for example, of a narrow group, accompanied by noisy foreign publicity, take root or lead to any "result" in our political structure, when this group -- holding itself aloof from dialogue -- opposes the governmental decision handed down in an interstate agreement, the building of the Bos-Nagymaros river barriage system BY STRETCHING THE TRUTH AND FANNING NATIONAL SENTIMENTS? Yet, THIS is the aim of several members of the small group calling itself by various names. Never mind that, referring to forms of democracy -- not listening to other people's opinions -- they write petitions and spread pamphlets in which they stubbornly repeat already considered or even professionally unfeasible views. But when they call themselves the representatives of Hungarian society, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF PROTESTORS MAINLY IMPORTED FROM ABROAD, FROM AUSTRIA, and they organize a street demonstration, as they call it an environmental walking tour, well, then there is HARDLY ANY MORE PLACE FOR TOLERANCE, for a peaceful discussion on ecological issues. In a similar case there would be no place for it in Vienna of Munich EITHER. The matter of domestic environmental protection CANNOT BE EXPROPRIATED BY ANY GROUP AT ALL, and we particularly cannot allow certain foreign factors to disturb our internal situation, our interstate relations.

The building of the Danube river barrage system -- preceeded by thorough and scientific preparations -- is a SETTLED ISSUE; the work is advancing satisfactorily. However, EXPERTS CONTINUE DEBATING on details of the implementation, the clarification of these debates, and the prevention and solution of possible dangers from the task of further detailed planning activities. This, at the same time, means that ALL CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM IS NECESSARY, AND THERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR IT. The government commissioner for the investment project said to our paper once that to build the barrage system which means a manifold utilization of the Danube serving flood protection, energy production, navigation, and the improvement of the water quality, is IN OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS. So is the protection of the environment.

TRADE UNION NATIONAL COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

AU140747 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions is holding a meeting today, 23 April, at its headquarters on Gyorgy Dozsa Street in Budapest. The meeting is to discuss the proposals submitted by General Secretary Tibor Baranyai on the following:

-- The further development of some elements of the leading and guiding activity of the National Council of Trade Unions for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions;

-- The council's plan for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th congress, the working plan of the Presidium and the Secretariate up till July 1986, and the agenda of the council's second biannual meeting;

-- The new work and group committees of the National Council of Trade Unions and their composition.

The Professional Council is to discuss the proposals submitted by Secretary Sandor Nagy on the agenda of the next meeting - between the leaders of the government and the National Council of Trade Unions.

Then, the secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions will provide verbal reports on the current tasks.

LEADERS THANK ROMANIANS FOR MESSAGE

AU140801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolea Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people, and on our own behalf, we express our thanks for the greetings and good wishes you conveyed to us on the 41st anniversary of our homeland's liberation.

We express our hopoe that the friendship between our peoples and the cooperation between our countries will develop on many levels, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We believe that the implementation of the understandings included in the documents we jointly formulated gives impetus to the many-sided development of our relations. We wish you and the Romanian people new successes in building socialism.

Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Sakari Kiuru, director general of the Finnish Yleisradio, and Istvan Hars, president of the Hungarian Radio, signed the cooperation work schedule of the two countries, the exchange of programme editors and journalists, guest directors, and cooperation between the school radios. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 4 Jun 86 LD]

SOLIDARITY ADVISOR QUESTIONED BY POLICE

AU041115 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 (AFP) -- Solidarity advisor Professor Bronislaw Geremek was questioned by Interior Ministry officials Wednesday about his links to Zbigniew Bujak, the banned union's underground leader who was arrested last Saturday, sources close to the professor said.

They added that Mr. Geremek, 54, an advisor to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, was also questioned for five hours on Tuesday.

Police ordered him to be at the ministry early Wednesday morning and banned him from leaving Warsaw. he was due to have left Tuesday night for a six-week visit to France, the Netherlands and Italy.

Mr. Geremek, who was sacked in April, 1985 from the history department at the Polish Academy of Sciences, was to have met French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and lecture and attend conferences at the Paris Sorbonne University, and the Universities of Utrecht in the Netherlands and Florence in Italy. The professor was only recently given permission to go to the West, for the first time since 1981, having had other visa requests rejected for "political reasons."

He is the first opposition official to be questioned since the arrest of Mr. Bujak, Warsaw underground leader Konrad Bielinski and Ewa Kulik, a cooordinator of Solidarity's underground leadership, TKK (Temporary Coordinating Commission).

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S HORST SOELLE

Cooperation Program Signed

LD041344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A Polish-GDR cooperation program in the spheres of science, technology, and production for the period until 2000 was signed in Warsaw today by deputy premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Horst Soelle. The states will cooperate in 70 fields, including electronics, electrotechnics, the chemical industry, and food economy. Implementation of the program will mean fuller cooperation, specialization of production, introduction of new technologies, and improvement in the quality of goods. In accordance with the program adopted today, enterprises and scientific research centers in Poland and the GDR will sign separate long-term cooperation agreements.

Deputy Premier Horst Soelle was this morning received by Zbigniew Messner.

Meets Messner

LD042330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June (ADN) -- Political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Poland are developing successfully on the basis of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle noted this on Wednesday during a friendly talk in Warsaw.

In order to expand and deepen economic, scientific, and technological cooperation it is currently necessary, in particular, to employ the scientific and production potential of the two countries to a much greater extent for the intensification of the two economies.

To achieve this, first the rapid transfer of scientific and technological results into production and cooperation in the development and application of key technologies are necessary. In this connection the targeted realization of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the PPR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Until the Year 2000, signed at the highest level in December 1985, is of particular significance.

During their discussion the officials had a detailed exchange of views on the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Taking part in the talk were Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Horst Neubauer, the GDR ambassador in the Polish PR.

Discussions between the chairmen of the two sections of the joint GDR-PPR Economic Commission, Horst Soelle and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, took place on the same day. The main focus of these talks was the control of the level of realization of the plans agreed by the two sides for the further expansion of economic relations. Tasks for the work of the joint economic commission were discussed and measures for the further implementation of the long-term program were laid down.

Deputy Premier Gwiazda Remarks

LD042156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Interview with Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda by unidentified correspondent on 4 June; place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Horst Soelle signed a joint schedule of cooperation between Poland and the GDR in the areas of science, technology, and production until the year 2000 in Warsaw today. Just after the signing of the document I asked Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda for an interview.

Premier, 70 subject groups, 210 topics -- how does one go about this? When will there be results from this? I remember that the cooperation program, itself, was signed not long ago. Today a detailed schedule was signed. Everything is ready and both sides are starting work immediately -- or must one really wait until the year 2000?

[Gwiazda] We must start implementing the decisions which were negotiated and adopted in this document immediately. This is a document to implement what was agreed at the highest level last year. Full implementation of this document will accelerate work on new technologies and their introduction into production. It will allow the extension of cooperation almost threefold during the current 5-year period and extend specialization. Briefly, full implementation of this document will prepare us for the 21st century.

[Correspondent] One talks about science, technolgy, and production. Do we already know today the areas in which we shall cooperate later?

[Gwiazda] Of course we do. The subjects are outlined very specifically. They concern, in fact, a number of areas and both our economies, and above all, electronics, microelectronics, electrical engineering, food economy, as well as environment protection -- everything.

[Correspondent] What about science, students, student exchange, scholarships, and the use of common technologies? This is the Achilles' heel of CEMA cooperation. (?A lot is being said about this.)

[Gwiazda] This is one of the most important tasks arising from both the program to the year 2000 and this implementation schedule. The task is, above all, to work out, and next to implement jointly and use these new technologies and constructing -- constructing jointly -- new products with the highest technical parameters. Generally speaking, an improvement in the qualify of manufactured products is also an issue here too. This is what is the most important, or will be the most important in the nearest future. All this, of course, should influence the development of cooperation and specialization of production.

BULGARIA'S DOYNOV VISITS, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

LD042034 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Ognyan Doynov, Bulgarian Communist Party CC Political Bureau member, chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers and Bulgarian vice-premier to discuss cooperation between the two countries. The talk was attended by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Janusz Maciejewicz.

Signs Protocol

LD042217 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- A group of Bulgarian experts, led by Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers Ognyan Doynov were staying in Poland between June 2-4. The representatives of various branches of Bulgarian industry held talks at the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy, the Ministry of Mining and Energy, and the Ministry of Chemicals and Light Industry. They also toured a number of Polish factories.

A protocol signed by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Ognyan Doynov defines directions of further development of coproduction in the sectors mentioned above, with a stress on coproduction in computer equipment, construction and road-building machines, cars, trucks, combustion engines, motor-bicycles, and bicycles, as well as automatic production systems.

YBARCIKOWSKI ON FAILURE TO 'MANAGE' SOLIDARITY

AU031956 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 May 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] Szczecin OLDS SZCZECINSKI on 17-18 May published an interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, State Council deputy chairman and PZPR Politburo member, by Krzysztof Matlak. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Matlak] Let us go back once again to 1980. When today one reads your speech made after the signing of the agreement [with Solidarity], -- one may assume that the fears contained in that speech have come true, but its hopes have not been fulfilled. Could these hopes have been fulfilled?

[Barcikowski] Certainly! However, the essential conditions for success were not fulfilled. Above all, the party did not have enough strength and wisdom to manage that movement. We were too worn out by officiating and we lost the ability to lead. We should never have allowed that entire movement to be switched to antisocialist rails. However, many of its leaders were committed to the international manipulation of the Polish cause. It is a great pity that that movement's potential was not utilized and that a great deal of social energy was wasted.

REPORTAGE ON VARIOUS PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES

26 May Meetings

AU021838 [Editorial report] Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 27 May on pages 4 and 7 carries reports on speeches made by party leaders at the 26 May precongress party voivodship conferences in Elblag, Gdansk, Legnica, Krakow, and Nowy Sacz.

In his speech at Elblag, which is reported in 400 words, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek said that the party does not now reserve for itself important posts, but offers them to anyone who is able to accomplish the appointed tasks in the best possible way, and that there will be no return to the system of command economy; he also stressed that farming has been able to recover its production capacity faster than any other sector.

The 150-word report on the Gdansk speech of Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, stresses his statement that one should not expect that the 10th congress will achieve a miracle and that efforts should be made to overfulfill the 5-year plan if it is adopted in its present draft form, which seems "modest" to some people.

The Legnica speech by Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski, which is reported in 300 words, deals with efforts to overcome Poland's crisis and stresses that, although the country continues to experience various difficulties, its general prowess has been enhanced and it has returned to the international arena of dialogue and cooperation. M. Orzechowski notes that "the party has gained in strength and consolidation, again becoming the only force in the country capable of steering the people's fates."

In his Krakow speech, reported in 250 words, Politburo member Marian Wozniak stressed that the precongress disucssion should help formulate a program that is "creative and capable of being accepted by all Poles" and that paryy aktivs should be more self-critical.

The 150-word report on the Nowy Sacz speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, noted that the precongress discussion has demonstrated that the party continues to consolidate and that the congress documents map out "a bold and ambitious program for socieconomic changes in the country."

Porebski Speaks in Wroclaw

AU022014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 86 p 3

["Report on speech by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 24 May precongress viovodship conference in Wroclaw]

[Excerpts] There is still too much pessimism in our party, and that is why it is most necessary for us to look at our past political, social, and economic achievements. Together with its allies and nonparty people our party successfully waged two political campaigns -- the elections to the People's Councils and to the Sejm. The fact that almost 80 percent of our people voted for the Sejm shows that the ninth congress program, which we are consistently implementing, is correct. We are also able to point to considerable achievements in the area of democratizing our life and in the economy.

Today we are not too overjoyed on account of our noticeable progress in the economy, because our living standards were better a few years ago. That is why it is difficult for us to convince people of this progress. In addition, we have to overcome many domestic and external difficulties. After all, new restrictions have now been added to the old restrictions on our exports. If the recently announced embargo on our foodstuffs to the Common Market countries is not rescinded, our export losses will amount to some $900 million in this year alone.

In our preparations for the congress we must bear in mind that our tasks do not involve just searching for new slogans. What we must decide is whether the party, the cadres, and the people posses enough strength to cope successfully with the task posed for us by 1986 -- the development of intensive economy. This development will determine whether our progress in socioeconmic matters will be faster or slower than it is now.

We must regard the congress resolution as a list of tasks to be accomplished and of problems to be settled by the party and the government. At the congress we must define our attitude toward a number of issues, including housing construction, health protection, and the protection of the natural environment. There is no need to tell anyone how difficult it is to solve these issues.

OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION

AU031946 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 86 p 5

[Interview with Romuald Lerski, chairman of the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission, by Irena Szaczkusowa: "What Doeş it Mean: Fairly?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Szaczhusowa] At the beginning of this year there was a controversial issue concerning "housing construction on paper." The Warsaw party committee took an interest in this problem which was publicized in the columns of our paper, and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate took action. Have party sanctions already been applied to those guilty of faking statistics concerning construction in the capital?

[Lerski] Yes. In connection with this event, we in the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission examined the cases of 17 PZPR members who were held responsible. Ten party punishments were meted out. Very tough talks were also held with the city department responsible for this area of the economy. While dealing with this topic, we cooperated closely with the PZPR Warsaw Committee's Executive Committee and Construction Department.

[Szaczhusowa] How many cases does the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission examine every year?

[Lerski] Last year we examined 213, and in the first quarter of this year 57. Every one of these involved a thick file of documents and transcripts of conversations -- the result of laborious investigations into all facts and events, even the most petty ones, on which we are supposed to adopt an objective stance and issue a punishment to fit the crime.

[Szaczkusowa] What kind of party punishments were given?

[Lerski] Most of them were reprimands with warnings, reprimands, and reminders. This year, one person was expelled from the party. Most of those punished were clerical workers, particularly those holding leadership posts. I wish to add that we also receive appeals against decrees passed by local party control commissions and primary party organizations; last year we examined over 100 of these and in the first quarter of this year over 30.

[Szaczkusowa] It is sad that people with PZPR cards, often with long memberships' leaders, have to face party justice.

[Lerski] Well, human nature is fickle. But we sometimes ask ourselves whether it had to go that far. We reach the conclusion that these confrontations could frequently have been avoided if the guilty person's party organization had not waited passively until there was a clear conflict with party, ethical, or criminal law. We wish to examine this problem during the Warsaw precongress conference. Party aktivs, and individual PZPR members especially, should react to wrong doing immediately and not wait until specialist services do it for them. Although I must admit that 80 percent of the punished PZPR members received their punishments from their primary party organizations, the percentage of cases that we had to examine is still high. A false conception of collegiality, misunderstood loyalty toward leadership cadres in every situation, a lack of reaction toward harmful attitudes -- all this encourages an accumulation of wrongdoing, which can be avoided.

[Szaczkusowa] Do those punished by the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission often appeal to the Central Party Control Commission?

[Lerski] More or less every third such person does. Sometimes they defend their incorrect standpoint, but they never resort to methods that are unworthy of a party member. The central party Control Commission upholds half of our decisions, and in other cases reduces the punishment. Does that mean we are too harsh? I think not. The appellant usually provides new facts which the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission did not know. It is this which causes a change in decision.

[Szaczkusowa] The Warsaw PZPR Control Commission also receives attributed or unattributed written complaints. Are they justified, or do their authors tend to be guided by emotion?

[Lerski] About 50 percent of all complaints receive confirmation, but not many anonymous ones. I believe unsigned letters are a bad phenomenon. This fact alone shows that bad interpersonal relationships exist among the milieus where the letter originated. Not all complaints are checked by us; some of them are sent to lower level cells or to the Warsaw PZPR Committee Complaints Commission. But this does not mean that from that moment on we are no longer interested.

The opposite also occurs -- applications for the execution of party justice are sometimes made to the Complaints Commission and then sent to us. The conclusion of cases takes place within our commission whenever a PZPR member is at fault. I must say with pleasure that every case submitted to this commission is investigated very thoroughly by the party aktivs in it.

[Szaczkusowa] There will be a party accountability and election campaign in Warsaw in the fall. Do you expect many party comrades to express a desire to work in the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission?

[Lerski] Party control work serves noble aims, but its effects are not as visible as in other spheres of party action. It is laborious and contains a lot of stress. I am not saying this just to distract comrades who feel strong enough to shoulder the difficult responsibilities of the Warsaw PZPR Control Commission and local commissions and are ready to devote to them enough energy and time. Yes, a great deal of time is needed in order to bring about party justice.

MESSNER HOLDS TALKS ON FUEL CONSERVATION

LD042138 Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June -- Premier Zbigniew Messner received here today the leadership of the State Council for Power Economy with its Chairman Roman Ney.

The talks focused on Poland's fuels and power industry in the context of work on the draft 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan. Particular attention was called to intensifying efforts aimed at saving fuels and energy.

MESSNER VISITS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NEAR WARSAW

LD311957 Warsaw PAP in English 1832 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner today visited children at the Monument-Hospital Child's health centre at Miedzylesie outside Warsaw in connection with the Child's Day. The premier also met with children at the state foster home in Otwock. After the visits, both institutions received gifts. The child's health centre received diagnostic apparatus for blood testing while the foster home will have larger financial means for additional equipment.

Two months ago, seventh grade pupils from a small village of Brzeziny in the Kielce Voivodship wrote a letter to the PUWP CC in which they appealed to central authorities to intensify the struggle aganst alcoholism. Today, pupils from Brzeziny, together with their teachers, visited the PUWP CC at the invitation from PUWP CC Secretry Jozef Baryla.

On the eve of the Child's Day, 30 pupils from a complex of precision engineering schools and complex of electronic and mechanical schools at the Marcin Kasprzak radio plant toured the seat of the Council of Ministers where they were met by Minister for Youth Affairs Aleksander Kwasniewski.

BRIEFS

MICHALEK IN KOSZALIN -- In Koszalin today the voivodship precongress conference of the PZPR is in session. The delegates, representing the over 32,000-strong Koszalin party organization, are discussing issues of vital concern to the community of the voivodships, as well as the whole country. The debates, which are chaired by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Koszalin, are being attended by Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Stanislaw Ciosek, head of the Socio-Legal Department of the PZPR Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 22 May 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO FIVE COUNTIES

AU041931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, made a working visit on June 4 in farm units in five counties in southern Romania-Giurgiu, Teleorman, Olt, Dolj and Arges in whose economy agriculture holds an important share. The creation, especially in the last two decades, in these counties, of a powerful material base that allows for the irrigation of most of their farm land allowed for running an intensive agriculture and constantly higher yearly productions both plant-what, maize, sunflower, sugar, beets, vegetables - and animal. [sentence as received] The new working dialogue conducted a few days only after the conclusion of the third congress of farmers that endorsed important programmes of action and work for all people active in the Romanian agriculture, was meant to analyze in fields and in agricultural shows the way how action was taken for the translation into life of the steps taken for the performance in the best of conditions of the operations in the current farming campaign. President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed together with the first secretaries of the county party committees, with executives and experts and other working people in the visited units the vegetation of cereals, technical crops and vegetables, the way how the upkeep operations are performed and the irrigation programmes observed, the preparations for the cereal harvesting campaign. Measures were also set for the achievement of biggest possible farm productions.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF MBFR TALKS

AU251436 Bucherest LUMEA in Romanian No 21, 22 May 86 pp 8 and 9

[Codrin Dan Odobescu article entitled "A New Round of the Vienna Negotiations -- Context and Prospects"]

[Excerpts] The 39th round of negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments and adjacent measures in central Europe started last week in the capital city of Austria. Nineteen countries represented at the Vienna talks as "direct participants" (Britain, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the GDR, the FRG, Luxembourg, Poland; the United States; and the USSR) or "with special status" (Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, and Hungary) have thus resumed their efforts, which were inaugurated almost 13 years ago, to reach the first agreement on the reducing and freezing the number of troops and armaments in the history of disarmament negotiations. In the current tense international circumstances, the Vienna talks could throw light on the course of future events, on the climate governing the relations between the superpowers in view of a possible new summit, and on trends emerging in other negotiation forums on questions of overall disarmament.

It is the general opinion that the Vienna talks are now at a crossroads, and that the prospects of an agreement, which the nations have been expecting for more than a decade, depend to a large extent on the current round of talks and on the forthcoming negotiations. A positive evolution of the Vienna negotiations is not only necessary, but also possible, in view of the fact that the proposals advanced at these negotiations contain sufficient elements which allow for drafting and agreeing upon the provisions of an initial agreement. Moreover, the existing differences, for instance, the differences in the levels of reductions proposed at the latest round of Vienna talks, do not affect the balance of power in central Europe, let alone on the entire continent. Reiterating our country's position on the Vienna negotiations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently stressed that Romania speaks out for speedily concluding an agreement on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR STOPOVER

LD051054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 June (TANJUG) -- Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this morning on his way back to Beijing.

During the stopover, scheduled to last several hours, the Chinese foreign ministers will meet Raif Dizdarevic, who will give a luncheon in his honor in the villa at Dedinje. The luncheon is expected to be followed by an exchange of views about topical international issues and some aspects of bilateral relations and cooperations. At the end of the talks the Chinese foreign minister will leave Belgrade for Beijing.

MORE REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

Hague Dinner Toasts

LD041553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 4 June (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Netherlands reiterated their interest in and emphasized the possibilities for a dialogue and cooperation between the two countries in the efforts to promote security and peace in Europe and the world, and to halt the increasingly dangerous arms race.

It is of vital interest for the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, as two European countries, to see the CSCE process continuing and producing results. This was stressed in the toasts at last night's dinner given by Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek in honor of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. The two ministes noted that just as national borders are no obstacle to negative developments in international relations which affect the interests of all Europeans countries, they should be no obstacle to desparately needed cooperation. Both sides also emphasized the importance of resumption of the North-South dialogue and of the efforts designed to improve the situation in developing countries. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere the two foreign ministers agreed that a wide scope for useful bilateral cooperation exists despite the two countries' differing international status, which results in certain differences in views relating to specific issues of international relations. In their improvized toasts the two ministers also stressed the two countries' interest in and a lasting orientation toward developing relations in all spheres. It was emphasized that in view of the interest shown by Yugoslav and Netherlands enterprises, special efforts should be made to stimulate better economic cooperation.

Meets, With Lubbers

LD042005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, June 4 (TANJUG) -- The Netherlands attributes great significance to relations with Yugoslavia, its place in Europe, and its role in the movement of nonaligned countries -- Dutch Prime Minister Rudolph Lubbers today told Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic on visit here since yesterday.

Lubbers said that his government, complying with its stand tht all countries have equally important roles in the easing of East-West tensions, wanted close cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic favourably assessed Holland's engagement in the capacity of EEC chairman for the settlement of problems in relations between EEC and Yugoslavia. He hoped that a supplement to the EEC-Yugoslavia trade agreement and the financial protocol would advance cooperation by opening up more prospects for selling Yugoslav-made articles on the EEC market.

Dizdarevic called for the development of Yugoslav-Dutch economic cooperation by means of joint ventures, transfers of technology, and marketing in third countries.

Dizdarevic and Lubbers also discussed major international issues, especially conditions in Europe, and East-West and North-South relations. Asked by Lubbers, Dizdarevic advised him of preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare next September.

Raif Dizdarevic, on a two-day visit to The Hague, today was received in audience by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands.

Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek last night entertained Dizdarevic to dinner, when they said in their toasts that their countries were vitally concerned over success of the process of European security and coopeation.

Ends Visit

LD042208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2018 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, June 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic tonight ended the two-day official and friendly visit to the Netherlands. Beside meeting with his counter-part Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Dizdarevic also met with Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, and was received by Queen Beatrix of Holland.

KOSOVO DELEGATES DISCUSS 'UNFAVORABLE' ECONOMY

LD041542 Belgradé TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 June (TANJUG) -- At their session today the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo drew attention to the unfavorable economic trends in the province at the beginning of this year. Apart form a 9.2 percent increase in industrial production during the past 4 months (which, in any case, dropped in April), all other economic indications speak of an unenviable economic situation in Kosovo. A fall in exports, the piling up of losses and stocks, over-indebtedness, and the expenditure of funds which have not been earned yet are the features of the state of the economy in the province. And instead of an about-turn -- the delegates noted -- many environments failed to achieve a serious move away from the deep-rooted method of irrational, unproductive and irresponsible business activity. A radical change in the attitude toward work was demanded as was a greater responsibility by economic and other factors in order to eliminate more speedily the accumulated shortcomings in this area.

BATUSE CITIZENS DISSATISFIED WITH PRISTINA LC

AU041643 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Last night the citizens of Batuse did not accept the Prestina Communal LC's decision that only the (Zadeljaj) family will be moved out of this Kosovo village, and demanded that all four Albanian families be moved from the village. The crowd of about 1,000 citizens split after a discussion which lasted several hours and in which some demands of a nationalist character were expressed. Pristina leaders told the citizens of this village inhabited by Serbs that the newly arrived (Zadeljaj) family will be moved out and that the primary school's old name "Aca Marovic" will be restored in the place of its current name "Fraseri Brothers."

However, the citizens insisted that all four Albanian families will be moved out of Batuse and proposed some other unacceptable demands are not met by 15 July they will all leave the village together.

MACEDONIA SAWP PROTESTS PAPANDREOU STATEMENT

AU280504 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 86 p 1

[N. Batkosi report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 22 May -- Delegates of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference have adopted the report on the sociopolitical activity in the 1982-1986 period, as well as the decision on amendments to the Statute of SAWP of Macedonia.

In the introductory report on the work in the previous period, Burhan Ademi, president of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference, pointed out that the activities had been carried out in very complex economic and political conditions.

Ademi stressed that the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference had constantly observed international relations and the world situation. He warned that some neighboring countries continue the policy of assimilation and alienation of the Macedonia national minority living in those countries, as well as the policy of negation of the Macedonian people and the SR of Macedonia, something that could be noticed also in the statement Andreas Papandreou, Greek price minister and president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, made at the Greek parliament.

"Working people and citizens, the Macedonian people and nationalities living in the SR of Macedonia, cannot remain indifferent to claims and threats against sovereignty and integrity of our country which are coming from some neighboring countries. They are justifiedly embittered and harshly react to and oppose every attempt to interfere in our country's internal affairs. They will make no compromises or concessions in striving for the elimination of neighbors' measures for assimilating and alienating the Macedonia national minority."

The tendencies of great-state nationalism do not serve the interests of the neighboring peoples or pace and cooperation in the Balkans. Our neighbors should understand and accept the historic truth about and reality of the existence of the Macedonian nation.

Other people also spoke about attempts to usurp Macedonian history and attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs. Zivko Vasilevski, secretary of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference, said that we are confronted with a harsh anti-Yugoslav campaign inspired by the debate in the Greek parliament and statements of the Greek prime minister.

"This campaign has found fertile ground in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and it would have been very strange had it not been so. Attempts to negate the Macedonian people date from early as the mid 19th century."

For a full 150 years, the world has been listening to one and the same song, the song about the nonexistence of the Macedonian people.

This campaign was recently joined by the Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The historic trio has thereby been completed.

MINIC ON BULGARIAN POLICY TOWARD MACEDONIA

LD042250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Cacak, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Present day Yugoslav, which is thinking in political terms, cannot help comparing the stands on the Macedonian question formulated 65 years ago by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Kosta Novakovic with the present day policy of the leading circles of neighboring socialist Bulgaria, Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, stressed at a formal academy in Cacak, devoted to the centenary of the birth of prominent revolutionary Kosta Novakovic.

Minic primarily referred to messages from the well-known book "Macedonia to Macedonians -- Land to Peasants" which Kosta Novakovic published as far back as 1924, while he was a member of the left wing of our party's leadership.

We cannot fail to ask, Minic said, how the policy of these circles towards the Macedonians and Macedonian minority in Bulgaria lagged behind the pace of history. Has not history stopped here at the same point at which the policy of Tsarist Bulgaria stopped; a policy which fought and waged war for Macedonia as a territory which belonged to Bulgaria, which declared Macedonians to be Bulgarians, which claimed its history and two times in this century carried out military occupations and enslaved and oppressed Macedonia? [Transmission interrupted, subsequent TANJUG take(s) not received]

MIKULIC VISITS PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY IN ZAGREB

AU041738 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the Pliva pharmaceutical factory at Zagreb. Pliva's latest export success is the sale of a licence for a new antibiotic to the famous American firm Pfeizer.

There are, however, two problems bothering this organization: some unworkable export regulations and the unsolved relations of the Yugoslav pharmaceutical industry. How should they be solved? In connection with this, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said:

[Begin recording] I think that it would be good if you announce this big contract with America regarding the sale of the licence as, let us say, an export program which should receive social support. As far as association of labor is concerned, I would recommend that you be even more persistent and more courageous in implementing your numerous programs through the association of labor and through spreading your activities throughout the country. Regarding this matter, there is something we are currently considering; namely, whether there is a need in the SFRY to pass a law on the association of labor, by which means we could regulate all those relations that guarantee stability, that could influence business policies and cadre policies, and that guarantee the investment of funds, knowledge, and work, so that on the whole we could bring more stability to the association of labor [word indistinct]. It seems that there are some questions that are worth thinking about in order to find out if one special law can regulate them.

PRC ENVOY MEETS WITH TRADE UNION LEADER

LD041754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 June (TANJUG) -- Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, today received Xie Li, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia.

In the talks the ambassador showed particular interest in the documents of the recently held 10th congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, which deal with the distribution of income and funds for personal incomes and in the possibilities for cooperation in exchanging experience between the trade unions of the two countries in this area.

TRIAL OF ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS IN KOSOVO BEGINS

LD022217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial began today before the 5-man bench in the Pristina District Court, chaired by Judge Rifat Abdulahu, of a 10-member group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The indictment presented by deputy public prosecutor Nedzat Ajro says that as members of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo enemy group, which operated under the aegis of the Movement for the Socialist Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia irredentist organization, they were in favor of establishing a Kosovo Republic which was to incorporate all the territories inhabited by the Albanians and which was subsequently to be joined to Albania.

The following are sitting in the dock: Pajazit Jasari (22) and Fadilj Lepaja (24), both students from Podujevo and sentenced on a previous occasion for enemy activity; Sadik Buja (30), a welder from Lipljan, also previously sentenced; Fitim Seljimi (26), from Lipljan, who has completed his medical studies; Ramadan Emini Suva Reka, earlier sentenced for enemy activity; Nazmi Lapastica (39), a farmer from the vicinity of Podujevo; and Hetem Ajeta; (39), a worker from Podujevo.

According to the indictment the first two defendants first set up a so-called "double cell" and then they were asked to set up a "local committee" of Marxists-Leninists for Podujevo. They had a base in the Pristina Dragodan district where they were hiding enemy propaganda material, a typewriter, a copying machine, several bullets and a bomb. They had contacts with leading members of enemy organizations Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo and the Movement for the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia which operates in Switzerland.

On the first day of trial five members of this enemy organization were heard. First defendant Pajazit Jasari admitted, by and large, all the charges in the indictment before the court bench and stuck obstinately to the irredentist demands that Kosovo should acquire the status of a republic incorporating, to quote him, all Yugoslav territories inhabited by the Albanians.

Fadilj Lepaja first refused to be defended by the lawyers who had been officially appointed because, he said, everything he did was done "consciously" and "not under duress." He did not admit that he had been one of the founders of "the double cell," but he admitted that his task in the enemy organization was to protect "the base" in Pristina, and to read and write enemy materials. He also made an attempt to accept the blame for virtually all enemy activity by this group for himself and for Agim Sulejman who is actually on the run. Answering the question of defending counsel as to why they needed a bomb and several bullets, Lepaja repeated the already well-known irredentist strategy that they are for "Kosovo a republic -- willy nilly." The cross-examination of these two first defendants alone has confirmed that they are inveterate separatists.

Sadik Buja, who is charged in the indictment with having been a member of the "local committee" of this organization for Urosevac and Lipljan, admitted all the charges in the indictment. Among other things his task was to established a contact between this committee and the "local committee" for Pristina. He also admitted that last year the activity of the enemy organization to which he belonged began to "flag." He complained that the meetings were held on an irregular basis, and he was particularly disappointed, he said, by the action of a member who had stolen a passport from his brother employed in Switzerland, with the help of which one of them illegally crossed the border. These contrite statements by Dadik were ill-received by the two first defendants who reacted in an attempt to preserve the false picture of the compact nature of the organization of the irredentists.

The indictment charge against Fitim Selimi and Ramadan Emini is that they were members of the "local committee" for Urosevac and Lipljan. Their task was to distribute propaganda material and to look after "photography equipment." Both fully admitted all the charges in the indictment.

The trial will resume tomorrow with the cross-examination of other defendants.

SLOVENIA OPPOSES NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD012140 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] In this medium-term period Slovenia is not for the construction of a new nuclear power station in Prevlaka, but it is not impossible that a decision on it will be taken in the next medium-term period.

It is a big dilemma of Slovenia as to whether, together with Croatia, the old idea of the construction of a nuclear power plant in Prevlaka should be realized. At present the mood is not favorable. The damage caused at Chernobyl has had a powerful effect; also, great difficulty is being caused by the lack of money. Matters are being complicated, too, by the sharp polemics of the Greens in connection with the construction of hydroelectric power stations at the seaside and on the Sava and measures for the protection of the environment.

Energy specialists and planners in Ljubljana say that they are not in a position to decide on the priority of the projects for construction. Up to the beginning of July, Slovenia was not in a position to make its representative program and submit it to the Yugoslav electric power industry community. Despite this, it is known that by the end of the century Slovenia will need a further 900 megawatts. The republican commission for nuclear energy believes that without the nuclear power plant in Pravlaka there will be no solution. That is why it has been proposed that the preparations for the nuclear program be continued and that additional technical and economic studies be elaborated by the end of the decade, on the basis of which a decision will be able to be taken for or against the nuclear power plant in Prevlaka.

FINANCE COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIA

LD302025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Bulgarian financial and banking cooperation should provide support to and enhance the activity of the two countries' economic organizations and their economic cooperation, especially industrial cooperation and specialization.

This was established by the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission on Financial-Banking Cooperation which closed session here today.

The Yugoslav delegation was led by Assistant Federal Secretary of Finance Vuk Ognjanovic, and the Bulgarian by First Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank Ivan Dragnevski.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation was received by minister of finance and co-chairman to the Yugoslav-Bulgarian intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Belcho Belchev. They conferred on the further development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian financial and banking cooperation in the context of overall economic relations between the two countries.

ZHAO ZIYANG TO VISIT SFRY 'EARLY JULY'

LD051315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1203 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) - Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang will make an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia in early July at the invitation of Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, a Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a press conference here today.

VUJOVIC ON DPRK SUMMER OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

LD292106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1257 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has supported the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's initiative for having the 24th summer Olympic Games in both the north and south of the Korean peninsula. In the same way, it has supported efforts being made to that effect by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in general and its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, in particular. The above was stated by Vladimir Vujovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia's Physical (Culture) Federation (SFKJ), here today.

He gave a statement to TANJUG on the occasion of the SFKJ's delegation participation in a 2d conference of ministers and other high-ranking sports officials from the non-aligned countries in Pyongyang from July 5 through 8. In such a way, this big sports manifestation would serve to peaceful reunification of the Korean people, Vujovic said.

At the forthcoming conference, the non-aligned will define their programme for the 1986-1990 period with accent laid on stopping the tendencies of professionalism and commercialization in sports. Also to be discussed are further democratisation of relationships in sports organizations and the struggle for establishing a new international sports order.

The SFKJ and Yugoslavia's National Olympic Committee consider that it lies in the interest of safeguarding the Olympic movement's strength and unity to pay due attention to the DPR of Korea's initiative.

The organizing of the 24th summer Olypmic Games will be considered as item number two on the agenda.